

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, - - JANUARY 21, 1896.

The suggestion by the higher class Japanese that the Government make use of the Dangerous Persons Act in ridding the country of the idlers supported by Japanese prostitutes is worthy of attention. This is an evil which has increased during the past two years, but, with the co-operation of those who offer a possible solution of the problem, much good might be accomplished.

WHILE Rev. Mr. Birnie, in his excellent sermon of yesterday morning, was drawing illustrations of the childish mannerisms of those who are old enough to know better, he might well have drawn attention to the people of Honolulu who have night after night furnished traveling troubadours with good audiences, but let Saturday night lectures replete with interesting and useful information, go by the board. It is certainly an evidence that all the people of this city have not put away childish things when they crowd the light entertainments, but give little more than a baker's dozen to the lecturer. The traveling artist gives a pleasant diversion and is deserving of patronage. The lecturer works in a different way, but he is equally deserving.

TO-DAY our German fellow citizens celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German Empire. Founded by Charlemagne in A. D. 800, it continued till 1804, running in the House of Hapsburg from 1437 to that date it had a glorious record. But none of its historical events were more dramatic than that great scene in the hall of the Marshals at Versailles when the conquering King of Prussia, surrounded by the generals, by the pick of the elite of his nation, fresh from the battle field, with the unwithered laurel on his brow, was proclaimed Emperor of a united German people. He was a great man, he had great men around him, and our fellow citizens are more than justified in celebrating a great, we may say, a magnificent historical event. To the memory of Kaiser Wilhelm I - Hoch!

It is somewhat out of the ordinary run of events, to say the least, for members of the diplomatic corps to take issue with a government on the observation of a holiday. So far as we are aware, the question of fixing dates and the manner of observing national holidays rests entirely with the Government, and unless there are features in the observances which tend to bring about international complications we know of no reason why foreign representatives should not fall into line, act their part in the function and ask no questions. The 17th of January has been declared a public holiday in the Republic of Hawaii, and it becomes a question of more or less moment whether an objection to take part in an official function, because this or that country did not see fit to recognize the Provisional Government, might not be considered in the line of a breach of diplomatic courtesy. It seems quite as sensible for foreign representatives to request to be relieved from the observance of New Year's because the home Governments were not on hand to place the seal of approval on the first attempt at marking the cycles of time.

THE finance committee of the Atlanta Exposition, which closed on Dec. 31st finds that when all the expenses have been paid, the exposition will have cost the city of Atlanta \$200,000 or less than 10 per cent of the money expended on the enterprise. This is a good showing in view of the fact that expositions are not as a rule enterprises in which the direct returns

give a cash balance. It has been well said that the Atlanta exposition is one of the most important events that has occurred in the South since Sherman made his devastating tour through that country. The new South has been put before the world in its proper light and abundant reward will be reaped from this evidence of the progressive spirit that has given new life to the commercial development.

THE war cloud that has settled over England and Germany presents without doubt, the most serious aspect of any disturbance that has arisen in the world's political atmosphere for some years. As in the Venezuelan affair however, it is safe to say that while war is a possibility, it is by no means probable. The land grabbing advances of England have stirred Germany to take action which has given rise to a feeling among Britons that the whole world is pitted against them. The British blood is up and like the Americans, every mother's son is ready, to fight rather than see their country put to shame by any opponent. On the other hand the solid thinking men of all nations realize the honor of a European war, also the fact that upon the nation taking the initiative in an armed conflict falls the responsibility of setting in motion a general war throughout the Eastern hemisphere. Russia is simply holding back to see what is to be the outcome, ready at any time to make an advance in Asia and gain her much coveted territory. This would undoubtedly involve Japan, possibly China and it is hardly safe to predict that France could maintain strict neutrality. One of the remarkable features in the recent war talk that is far from reassuring, is the readiness shown by many veterans who know all the horrors of armed strife, to again go to the field and settle problems on which the diplomats have failed. Should the unexpected happen and the young Emperor of Germany and the British premier stand firm in their desire to try the national mettle, the declaration of war which must follow would be the darkest blot that has ever disgraced modern civilization.

THE prospects for Cuban independence have never been brighter than today. Although the reported downfall of Havana has proved a canard, the patriots have advanced steadily and have set the hearts of the Spanish authorities quaking, as is evidenced by their near approach to Havana and the proclamation of martial law in that city. The program of the patriots seems to be to ruin the sugar crop in the outlying districts and by crippling the leading business of the island bring the people to their terms. The work of devastation has had an important bearing upon the sugar market, as is shown by the following, given in Willett & Gray's Statistical of January 3d: "The Cuban news is more important than ever. Plantation after plantation has been burned in the unimpeded march of the insurgents through the island. We can state authoritatively that it has been decided by the insurgents to continue destroying all the cane fields of Cuba whether grinding is attempted or not. The buildings will be saved as far as practicable. In view of these facts we must reduce our estimate of the Cuba crop very largely, and in place of our original estimate of 600,000 tons on May 9, 1895, we now estimate not exceeding 300,000 tons. Unless burned cane fields are plowed and attended to at once there can be no succeeding crop in 1897, so that those persons who desire to look further ahead can confidently count on a very small crop in Cuba in 1897 regardless of the outcome of the rebellion. Our today's Havana cable says the news from the interior is very unsatisfactory."

C. S. Bradford, who has been city editor of the ADVERTISER for the past year, has been transferred to the advertising department. Mr. Bradford assumes the duties of his new position today.

**THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTION.**

The rumored movement in the United States Congress on the Hawaiian question has finally taken definite form and the annexation problem is again formally set before the legislators of the United States. The Spaulding resolution proposes to make a State of Hawaii. It has been suggested that a peculiar form of statehood is proposed, as the resolution calls for one Representative, and a State with but one representative in Congress is something unknown to the American Constitution. If statehood is what Mr. Spaulding means he has probably taken it for granted that the two Senators will be allowed this country as on the present basis of representation in the House, Hawaii would only be entitled to one Representative.

The resolution is intended to follow the Texas precedent, a course which is constitutional in the annexing of foreign territory. The provision for another constitutional convention does not indicate any dissatisfaction with the present constitution of Hawaii; on the contrary, Mr. Spaulding, as well as most of those who have given the matter careful consideration pronounce our present constitution an ideal instrument. The change to a state would, however, necessitate many alterations which would require a new constitution to be drawn up. It is safe to say that Mr. Spaulding's resolution will undergo a thorough revision, and, when finally reported back to the House, will probably make provision for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory. As is remarked by the New York Sun, Mr. Spaulding asks for too much. He fails to separate the main question from the subordinate considerations of method of procedure which will only serve to tangle up the whole business.

Without stopping to consider the advisability of Mr. Spaulding's proposed method, the question arises, what will Congress and the President do with the measure? The feeling in favor of annexation has become settled, and there is no doubt that the majority of the American people look upon its accomplishment as only a matter of time. It is regarded as a part of the foreign policy of the United States. The expectation is, that it will not be accomplished while Mr. Cleveland is in the White House. His whole course in this matter has been put down as opposed to the desires and convictions of most Americans in both parties. Leading Democrats ascribe to this in some measure the whirlwind of popular indignation which has rendered a return of the Republicans to power a certainty of the near future.

If President Cleveland opposes the annexation of Hawaii, it cannot be accomplished while he is President, for any joint resolution must receive his signature before it can become effect, even if it should finally pass both branches of Congress. But does President Cleveland oppose annexation in itself? He has not said so. It is true he attempted to restore the ex-queen, but he says it was his attempt to right what he conceived to be a wrong. On the question of annexation he has more than once suggested to Congress that the voice of the people of Hawaii ought to be heard. If a resolution should pass requiring another expression of opinion by the voters of Hawaii it is highly probable that he will claim this provision as a vindication of his course and accept the situation as presented by Congress. He knows very well that such a course would go far to remove the bad opinion of the people. He also knows that by such a course the Hawaiian question would be very largely removed from party politics, and that is a condition which goes a good ways in view of the approaching election. Annexation under the present Administration while not probable is not impossible.

The Adams will relieve the Benjamin, arriving during the latter part of next month.

**AN UNRELIABLE FRIEND.**

The New York Nation, with its supernatural sense of right and wrong, in all earthly matters, had to catch its breath, in grasping for words sufficiently strong enough to approve Mr. Cleveland's attitude towards Hawaii, when he told us, we had done a very unjust thing in reconstructing our political affairs. The Nation not only approved of his conduct towards us, but called him "a wise statesman, a patriotic citizen, an honest citizen" for what he did. This was, of course, very comforting to Mr. Cleveland, especially so, when the Nation did not hesitate to guarantee, as it usually does, that the Almighty would implicitly follow its opinions about all things in general.

But Mr. Cleveland's message regarding the Venezuelan matter has sadly shocked the Nation's distressingly keen sense of right and wrong, and now, it does not hesitate to put Mr. Cleveland by the side of "those missionary thieves and pirates," who, it always says, created, for base objects, our revolution of '93. In its issue of Dec. 27, it says that the President's threat of war with England "is doubly disgraceful," that he is now displaying himself as the greatest international anarchist of modern times, and accuses him of playing to the galleries. It has no charity for him, and tells him he has disgraced himself.

The friendship of the Nation is about as uncertain as that of the inebriated sailor, who fondly clings to the neck of his sober companion for one moment, and, in the next moment, draws away and hits him. That paper is prone to getting morally intoxicated on all sorts of subjects. In our case, the good Mr. Charles Nordhoff mixed the drugs that set it off on an unsteady march. In Mr. Cleveland's case, his own message did it.

**VENEZUELAN DEVELOPMENTS.**

So far as newspaper dispatches are concerned, the Venezuelan affair has paled almost to insignificance. This is due partly to the more serious complications that have arisen among the European powers, but principally to the fact that the season for pyrotechnic display has passed, and the problem now awaits the verdict of the commission appointed by President Cleveland. The opening session of this body gives every indication that the investigation will be carried on with all possible dispatch. For men of intellectual finish and personal integrity, the make-up of the commission could not be improved. It must be admitted, however, that it has a failing not unknown in similar combinations in the United States. It lacks trained diplomats. President White, and possibly Mr. Coudert, are the only members who have been in a position to become acquainted with the practical side of diplomatic affairs. Justice Brewer, President Gilman and Judge Alvey are men of unquestionable ability, but they are not the men "trained to the service" as would probably be a characteristic feature if a similar body were formed by the British government. It is safe to say however that these men will proceed carefully and will not be influenced to any considerable extent by the enthusiasts of either of the great political parties. They will make haste slowly and although they may be outwitted by the more ractical Britons with whom they must have more or less dealing, they will not force the United States into any more disagreeable complications than exist at the present time.

One of the interesting developments in this affair is the change of feeling that has taken place in Great Britain. When President Cleveland's message was first made public, there was hardly a newspaper or public man in England that took the matter seriously. It was generally regarded as a political move on the part of the President in which the American people took compara-

tively little interest. The true situation, the unanimous support which the President received, the wiping out of party lines, all came as a surprise. The one man who has done more to place the British mind right on the subject is Henry Normann, the American representative of the London Chronicle. Mr. Normann gauged the situation and has been assiduously at work in giving his fellow countrymen a correct review of the American sentiment. He has been a warm advocate of arbitration and has undoubtedly done not a little in calming the troubled spirits of both nations. Through his efforts and the settling of men's minds to a solid common sense basis, the war spirit is disappearing and the opposing factions are coming to a careful consideration of what is the best thing to be done.

**AN EXAMPLE WORTH NOTING.**

There is food for a vast amount of serious study for the Anglo-Saxon residents of this country in the quiet, but aggressive, work of the Japanese Commercial Union, of which a description of the methods and objects to be attained is given in another column. In this, as in nearly every movement to which the Japanese put their hands, we find a unity of purpose and loyalty to the mother country which is characteristic of the nation and forebodes success. This means competition, sharp competition, that will not decrease in strength as the years go by. The question at once arises, what is being done to meet this competition? It is a straight business proposition which must be met sooner or later. From present appearances it would seem that many of our residents are calmly viewing the situation and with eyes fairly well opened are trusting to previous good fortune for the future. One of the arguments now being used by many Americans in California against the white residents in this country, is, that we are not making an effort to return the benefits which are derived by reciprocal relations with the United States, that we are going to markets outside the United States and also allowing Japan to gain the ascendancy. These accusations are in a measure exaggerated, and comparative tables show that our imports from San Francisco are on the increase. But at the same time if we showed the same patriotic commercial loyalty to the country that has been our benefactor as our Japanese brethren, there could be no cause for complaint from that source. It is a problem that is growing in importance and it is better to meet it face to face before it becomes too bulky to handle. The Japanese by their united action are setting a good example.

**An Actor's Luck.**

Slade Murray, the English singer who passed through here on the Alameda a month ago under engagement at the Orpheum, has had an unpleasant experience in San Francisco. When he presented himself at the theatre the manager refused to recognize the contract, owing to Murray being a steamer late. He secured an engagement at the Alcazar for two weeks, and, at its termination, will go to Chicago, where he is engaged for February.

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**Timely Topics**

JANUARY 8, 1896.

STEADY GRIND--"I have learned from observation" says Chauncey Depew, "that three things surely happen to a man who works without relaxation. In the first place he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place the grade of his work falls off, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place he dies suddenly." These remarks of the famous after dinner speaker we consider not only decided applicable in the sense in which they are intended, but in the way of a great many of the manufacturers that are constantly placing inferior goods on the market and claiming them as superior to the product of older and better known houses. This is especially true of cutlery. There are houses who place this class of goods on the market that are made up for show and sale only, but whose wear is warranted only until they have been once scoured. This is not the case with the goods of well known and established houses whose reputation depends upon the wear of goods.

They pride themselves on what they make being made of the best material that money and experience can turn out. The John Russell Cutlery Company have a reputation that is envied by many and equalled by few. Ex S. S. Australia we received a consignment of their high grade cutlery consisting of carvers (in cases), slicing, kitchen, butchering, hunting and cake knives, as well as complete sets for the dinner from the fish course to the desert. Agate Iron Ware is too well known to need any comment on our part. Suffice it to that we have "it" in Agate Iron Ware. The Bradley and Hubbard Company have been so rushed with orders that they have found it impossible to meet and turn out the work as fast as the orders were received. If you desire something new in these goods we can accommodate you, and the designs sent us are the newest of the new in both lamps and chandeliers.

THE . . .

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